ISSN 0041-7904

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INFORMATION BULLETIN

Vol. 43, No. 42

October 15, 1984

George and Ira Gershwin Room to be Housed In Restored Thomas Jefferson Building

Three days after George Gershwin's birthdate on September 26, the Library of Congress was host to a memorable evening of Gershwin music in celebration of the establishment of the George and Ira Gershwin Room in the Thomas Jefferson Building. Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin made the announcement to the audience gathered in the Coolidge Auditorium on Saturday, September 29. The Librarian also accepted a special gift from Mrs. Ira Gershwin that includes George Gershwin's piano and Ira's library, as well as desks, paintings, and posters which belonged to the brothers. These and other memorabilia from the Gershwin Archive will furnish the George and Ira Gershwin Room, which will be maintained by the Music Division. During his remarks Dr. Boorstin read an inscription made by Ira Gershwin quoting from the lyrics for *Of Thee I Sing* in The Librarian's guestbook dated June 3, 1966:

> Shining star, an inspiration,
> worthy of a mighty nation
> and I do mean the Library of Congress.

Because of the generosity of Ira Gershwin and his family over the years, the Library of Congress has an unparalleled collection of Gershwin materials.

"I will never forget the thrill of introducing John W. Bubbles to Todd Duncan for the first time in 40 years," said Donald Leavitt, chief of the Music Division, in a brief talk before the musical performance began. He described the joyful meeting moments earlier between the stars of the original cast of *Porgy and Bess,* when they met backstage. He also said that Mrs. Gershwin had presented a special gift of the two-piano arrangement of An American in Paris, thus

(Continued on p. 339)

Also in This Issue . . .

Mendelssohn String Quartet to Open LC Saturday Series 338

Donald Martino to Perform with Juilliard Quartet, October 18, 19 338

Dramatic Recital Based on Writing of George Eliot to be Presented October 23 339

Top Playing and Spinning Demonstration by Washington Area Youth . . 340

Directors Named in Processing Services 340

Recent Acquisitions 341

The Library of Congress and the Presidential Parade 343–348

Mendelssohn String Quartet To Open LC Saturday Series

The Mendelssohn String Quartet will open the 1984–85 Library of Congress Saturday Series in the Coolidge Auditorium at 5:30 p.m. on October 20. Winners of the 1981 Young Concert Artists International Auditions, the group of four artists includes Laurie Smukler and Nicholas Mann, violinists, Ira Weller, violist, and Marcy Rosen, violoncellist.

The quartet performed last season at the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the 92nd Street Y in New York City, and on prominent music series in Los Angeles, Chicago, Milwaukee, Buffalo, and West Palm Beach. This fall, with the support of a grant from the National Endowment for the Arts, the quartet will present a three-concert cycle of the string quartets of Felix Mendelssohn and Arnold Schoenberg at Merkin Hall in New York. Two of these works, Mendelssohn's Quartet in E-flat major, Op. 12, and Schoenberg's Quartet No. 1 in D minor, Op. 7 (1905), will make up the program for their Saturday Series concert on October 20.

The Mendelssohn Quartet was founded in 1979 with the encouragement and support of New York's Hebrew Arts School. The quartet serves as quartet-in-residence at the school, as well as at the Santa Fe Chamber Music Festival. The artists have participated in other chamber music festivals and have presented mini-residencies, master classes, and workshops on campuses throughout the United States. They have received grants from Chamber Music America and the Hebrew Arts School to commission a quartet from Israeli composer Shulamit Ran, to be premiered in the 1984–85 season.

The concert will be sponsored by the Boris and Sonya Kroyt Memorial Fund in the Library of Congress, established in 1980 to support concerts featuring the talents of gifted but not yet widely known musicians. Boris Kroyt was violist of the renowned Budapest String Quartet in residence at the Library of Congress from 1940 to 1962; his wife, Sonya, was a dancer and an active supporter of the arts. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kroyt devoted a great deal of time and energy to helping young musicians. The Kroyt Fund is dedicated to the continuation of this lifelong work as well as the memory of the family's outstanding contribution to the performance of chamber music.

Ticket information will be available from the Music Division, (202) 287–5502, on Monday morning, October 15, after 9:30.

The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* is issued weekly by the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies, and allied organizations in the United States.

Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on the exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin,* Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

Donald Martino to Perform with Juilliard Quartet, October 18, 19

The Juilliard String Quartet will play the last concert of its fall series on Thursday and Friday evenings, October 18 and 19. Featured on this program will be the first performance of the String Quartet by Donald Martino, commissioned by the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation for the Juilliard String Quartet on the occasion of the quartet's 20th anniversary as quartet-in-residence at the Library of Congress.

In addition to Martino's String Quartet, the program on October 18 and 19 will include the Quartet in G minor, Op. post., D. 173 by Franz Schubert, and the Quartet in F major, Op. 135 of Ludwig van Beethoven. The concerts will be sponsored by the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation, and members of the Juilliard String Quartet will use Stradivari instruments given to the Library of Congress by Mrs. Whittall.

Donald Martino was the recipient of the 1974 Pulitzer Prize in music for his chamber work *Notturno.* Currently professor of music at Harvard University, he also has served on the faculties of Brandeis University, the New England Conservatory, Princeton, Yale, the Third Street Settlement School in New York, and at Tanglewood. His music is characterized by intellectual complexity and technical virtuosity.

Tickets for both concerts will be distributed at the Washington Performing Arts Society box office, 1330 G St., N.W. (Jordan-Kitt's), beginning at 8:30 a.m. on Monday, October 15. Two tickets will be distributed to an individual, with a 25-cent service charge on each ticket. Phone orders may be placed by calling 393–4463. Mail orders are not accepted.

The concert on Friday evening will be broadcast live over radio station WETA-FM and will be made available to stations in other cities by Eastern Public Radio under the auspices of the Katie and Walter Louchheim Fund in the Library of Congress.

George and Ira Gershwin in Beverly Hills, the spring of 1937.

(Continued from p. 337)

making possible the U.S. premiere performance of that work by Katia and Marielle Labèque. The French pianists also played Percy Grainger's Fantasy on George Gershwin's *Porgy and Bess.* The performance by the Labèques was followed by more Gershwin music. Pianist Dick Hyman played *Liza, The Man I Love,* and *Do, Do, Do.* Accompanied by William Hicks, selections from *Girl Crazy* were performed by Kim Criswell, Jeff McCarthy, Jeanne Lehman, and Ron Raines.

The evening concert concluded with two selections from *Porgy and Bess* sung by Mr. Bubbles. He asked the audience to "help him out" as he recreated his former role of Sportin Life, derby hat in hand and wearing a 1930s plaid suit. Accompanied by Dick Hyman, he sang *It Ain't Necessarily So* and *There's A Boat Dat's Leavin' Soon for New York.* Mr. Bubbles, seated during the performance because of ill health, nevertheless put his personal stamp on the songs he had been the first to sing. At the end of the performance, Mr. Duncan, also recovering from a hospital stay, hurried to the stage and embraced Mr. Bubbles. He spoke of how his colleague had so convincingly created the role of Sportin Life. The audience was then treated to a few bars of "Bess You is My Woman Now." A reception followed in the Great Hall.

The George and Ira Gershwin Room will be opened following restoration of the Thomas Jefferson Building scheduled to begin next summer. In addition to the display of items from the Gershwin Archive, the room will be used by students and scholars to meet and discuss such subjects as the American musical theater, to which the Gershwins contributed so significantly.

Left to right, Robert Palian, music specialist in the Music Division (in corridor), Marielle and Katia Labèque, John Bubbles, and Dick Hyman.

Mrs. Ira Gershwin and Dr. Boorstin look at an artist's rendering of the George and Ira Gershwin Room.

Dramatic Recital Based on Writings of George Eliot to Be Presented October 23

Rosalind Shanks and Gabriel Woolf will appear in "George Eliot: The Female Shakespeare, So to Speak" at the Library of Congress on Tuesday, October 23, at 8 p.m. The recital, sponsored by the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund, is based on the letters, novels, and poems of George Eliot and her contemporaries.

Rosalind Shanks began her career in radio drama and has participated in poetry, short story, and book readings. She has toured the world in *Shakespeare's People* with Sir Michael Redgrave. As an actress she has appeared in the film, *The Trojan Women,* with Katherine Hepburn; in London's West End in *The Gay*

Lord Quex, directed by Sir John Gielgud; and in Mrs. Gaskell's *North and South* on BBC-TV.

Gabriel Woolf studied at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Arts and is well known for his work in radio, reading novels and stories. He has appeared at festivals throughout Britain and America as a recital performer. He also writes plays and radio featurees.

Tickets are required and are available from the Poetry Office, (202) 287-5394-5.

Top Playing and Spinning Demonstration By Washington Area Youth

A bilingual demonstration of top playing and spinning by young persons from the Washington Youth Center and El Centro de Arte will be presented by the American Folklife Center in the Library of Congress on Thursday, October 25.

Young participants originally from El Salvador will demonstrate styles of throwing the tops and top games, with explanations in English and Spanish. Along with top playing, there is a rich oral tradition which includes storytelling and "rapping" exchanges. Olivia Cadaval, director of El Centro de Arte, and Horacio Quintanilla will present and translate the program.

The program will take place in the East Dining Room of the Madison Building, LM 629, between noon and 1:30 p.m.

The audience will be encouraged to participate in the program by demonstrating their individual styles of throwing and top spinning. The event is open to the public free of charge.

Directors Named in Processing Services

Mary Sauer Price has been appointed director for Bibliographic Products and Services and Robert C. Sullivan as director for Acquisitions and Overseas Operations in Processing Services. Both appointments were effective September 3.

Mrs. Price joined the Library of Congress staff as a serials cataloger in 1965, serving in several cataloging positions until her promotion in 1968 to assistant head of the Serials Section in the Serial Record Division. She left the Library of Congress from 1970 to 1972 to serve as assistant director of libraries for serials at St. Louis University. She returned in 1972 as senior editor in the National Serials Data Program at its inception in the Library. She was promoted to head of the National Serials Data Program Section in the Serial Record Division in 1975, to assistant chief of the Serial Record Division in 1976, and to chief of the division in 1977. From 1980 until her present appointment, she served as assistant director for Processing Systems, Networks, and Automation Planning. The consistent high quality of her work at the Library of Congress has been recognized by outstanding performance ratings in 1977, 1980, 1982, and 1983, as well as quality step increases in 1974 and 1976.

A native of Winona, Minn., Mrs. Price received a bachelor of arts degree in psychology and sociology from Washington University in St. Louis, Mo., in 1961 and a master's degree in library science from the University of Illinois in 1965. She has completed further graduate study at American University in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Price has maintained active professional memberships in the American Library Association and the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA). She currently serves as vice president of the Governing Board of the International Serials Data System. She has participated in the work of the National Information Standards Organization's Z39 Subcommittee E (to develop a standard for serial holdings statements) since 1979 and Subcommittee V (to develop a standard for institutional identifiers) since its inception in 1984. In IFLA, she has been a member of the Standing Committee on Serial Publications since 1982 and of the Working Group on Newspapers since 1983.

In addition to her duties as director for Bibliographic Products and Services, Mrs. Price is coordinator of Library of Congress participation in the United States Newspaper Project sponsored by the National Endowment for the Humanities, and serves as project director for the current project for microfilming the Library of Congress main card catalog.

Mrs. Price succeeds Henriette D. Avram, who was named Assistant Librarian for Processing Services last November.

Mr. Sullivan succeeds Frank M. McGowan, who retired from the Library of Congress in December 1982. During the interim period between directors, Mr. Sullivan served as acting director on rotation with the three other chiefs in the Office of Acquisitions and Overseas Operations.

Mr. Sullivan came to the Library of Congress in 1949 as an accessioner in the Serial Record Division which was then located within the Order Division. He held successively more responsible positions in the Mail Section of the Order Division until his promotion to assistant head of the Order Section in 1952. He was subsequently promoted to head of the Order Section in 1956 and to assistant operations officer in 1959.

He transferred to the Card Division as head of the Order Section for a short period in 1960 until his promotion to assistant chief and operations officer in the Order Division in June 1960. Four years later, he

transferred to the Photoduplication Service as assistant chief until 1971 when he was promoted to chief of the Order Division. It was from this position that Mr. Sullivan was promoted to the directorship.

Mr. Sullivan is a native of the Washington, D.C., area. He graduated from Georgetown University in 1949 with a bachelor of science degree in history, government, and philosophy. His master's degree in library science was awarded by Catholic University in 1965. His professional memberships have included the Seminar on Acquisitions of the Latin American Library Materials, Special Libraries Association, American Society for Information Science, District of Columbia Library Association, Association for Information and Image Management, and American Library Association. In ALA he worked in committees in the Resources and Technical Services Division, particularly in the Reproduction of Library Materials and Resources Sections, as well as on other committees. He also has served on several subcommittees of the National Information Standards Organization's Z39 Committee on Library and Information Sciences. Mr. Sullivan has authored articles appearing in *Library Resources and Technical Services, College and Research Libraries, Bowker Annual,* and *Microform Review.* He was coauthor with Charles G. LaHood of *Reprographic Services in Libraries: Organization and Administration* (Chicago: American Library Association, 1975). His most recent article, "Microform Developments Related to Acquisitions," appeared in *Acquisition of Foreign Materials for U.S. Libraries* (Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow Press, 1982).

Recent Acquisitions

Microfilms of Two Russian Journals

The automobile was not a very common device in pre-1914 Russia. According to the best estimate, there could scarcely have been more than about 10,000 of them in the whole country at the beginning of the First World War, and it has been reported that the Russian armed forces then had only 800 vehicles at their disposal. There was, however, considerable interest in the topic and some people had begun to look to the possibility of a wider use of the motor car and even of the tractor in the Russian economy. Russian agricultural journals of the 1910–14 era contain a number of articles reporting on the trials that had been made of tractors at various experimental stations or large estates in Russia and these journals also at times contain advertisements that are puzzlingly familiar to readers of the American agricultural press of the same period, for they refer to American makes of tractors and the illustrations show not only machines but also men and settings that are very evocative of this country in that long-ago period.

As for the automobile itself, there was no substantial Russian production of cars at that time. The Russo-Balt factory in Riga did turn out a few hand assembled machines, put together largely from imported parts, but almost without exception the Russian stock of motor cars was a heterogeneous mixture of French, British, German, and American makes, and there must have been a considerable problem of spare parts and repairs. There was an automotive press, however, that told of new developments in technology, of the growing application of motors to Russian transport and agriculture, and of the adventures of travelers along Russia's roads. As with the agricultural journals, the advertisements contain some well-known names from America as well as others for long forgotten British or French makes, many of which seem more fashionable than sturdy.

The recent acquisition of microfilms of substantial runs of two such Russian journals has provided the Library a great amount of information in the automotive field that was hitherto unavailable in the United States, and in addition one of these titles adds further material on the early history of Russian aviation. They are *Avtomobil'* [Automobile] which is practically complete for the years 1902 to 1917, and *Aero-i avtomobil'naia zhizn'* [Aero and automobile life] which is complete for 1910 to 1914. There is much in these publications to show the initial stages of Russian progress in both areas, and to say something of the influence of American technology in this movement. *Avtomobil'* in its first year, in issue no. 3 of 1902, contains an advertisement for the American make "Locomobile," which continued to be produced as a rather high priced and somewhat ponderous, but very impressive, car for more than 20 years thereafter. Another advertisement in that issue speaks of the "Kodak" as a useful adjunct for the tourist wishing a record of his travel, and in 1904 there is an announcement for the "noiseless American automobiles 'Oldsmobile.' "

In *Aero-i avtomobil'naia zhizn'* there is a mixture of advertisements for early planes, all rather tentative combinations of "string and sealing wax" with moustached pilots in close fitting leather helmets whose bravado is undercoated with some question as to how they fell into their specific situation, and for other makes of automobiles from many countries.

Both journals are filled with textual and pictorial material that illustrates one of the early phases of Russia's becoming acquainted with a new technology, and with much that shows that in this process the American element was quite visible. Of course, since Russia drew on many countries and on some facets of its own technical background, it cannot be said that any one influence predominated, but it should be of

interest to researchers into what is called "technology transfer" to examine the various strands in this process.

These films are being processed for addition to the Microform Reading Room collection.

[*Robert V. Allen*]

National Diet Library Catalog of Children's Books

Kokuritsu Kokkai Toshokan shozō jidō tosho mokuroku, 1981 (National Diet Library catalog of children's books, 1981) (Tokyo: Kokuritsu Kokkai Toshokan, 1984. 868, 204, 12 p.)

This is the third catalog of the children's book collection of the National Diet Library (NDL), Tokyo. The first catalog, published in 1971–72 in two volumes listed approximately 28,000 titles published between 1868 and 1968 which were processed in NDL before April 1970, excluding those titles that had already been included in the *Teikoku Toshokan Wa-Kan tosho shomei mokuroku* (Catalog of Japanese and Chinese books in the Imperial Library, arranged by title) (Tokyo: Teikoku Toshokan/NDL, 1899–1971. 7 v. in 14, with coverage up to March 1949). The second catalog, 1975 (i.e., coverage up to 1975) was published in 1977 and contained 12,645 titles processed in NDL between 1969 and 1975.

This third catalog, 1981 (i.e., coverage up to 1981), contains catalog entries for 14,285 titles, including translations of foreign works that were processed during the six years between 1976 and 1981. It was compiled from NDL online catalog data by the use of the computer, as in the case of the second catalog. Entries are grouped into four categories: general (such as mathematics, history, crafts), literature, picture books, and comic books; and in each category, they are arranged by title in Japanese syllabary order. Each unit card (title main entry) contains standard card catalog data, with author/title access points in *kana*. Appended are author indexes of Japanese and Western authors, respectively, and a table converting Western authors' names from the Japanese *kana* form to the original spelling in the roman alphabet.

[*Yoshiko Yoshimura*]

Library of Congress Publications

Ongoing Publications

LC Science Tracer Bullet: Aquaculture. ISSN 0090-5232. (TB 84-1). February 1984. Compiled by Pauline Hollmann, this guide revises and updates *Tracer Bullet* 74-10 (*Aquaculture*) and complements *Tracer Bullet* 81-11 (*Mariculture*), and provides basic reference material about the controlled cultivation and farming of freshwater and marine organisms. Copies may be obtained free on request from the Library of Congress, Science and Technology Division, Science Reference Section, Washington, D.C. 20540. Copies have also been provided to the Superintendent of Documents for distribution to depository libraries.

LC Tracer Bullet: Edible Wild Plants. ISSN 0090-5232. (TB 84-2). March 1984. Compiled by Constance Carter, this guide updates *Tracer Bullet* 73-10 and is intended to help readers locate materials in the collections of the Library of Congress on edible wild plants (primarily those of North America). Copies may be obtained free on request from the Library of Congress, Science and Technology Division. Copies have also been provided to the Superintendent of Documents for distribution to depository libraries.

LC Science Tracer Bullet: High Technology. ISSN 0090-5232. (TB 83-10). August 1983. Compiled by George D. Havas, this guide provides selected information sources in the collections of the Library of Congress on the myriad aspects of the latest scientific and technological advances. Copies may be obtained free on request from the Library of Congress, Science and Technology Division. Copies have also been provided to the Superintendent of Documents for distribution to depository libraries.

The Musical Mainstream, ISSN 0364-7501. Vol. 8, No. 4. Bimonthly magazine containing original articles, reprints from national music periodicals, and list of additions to music collections of interest to blind and physically handicapped musicians.

Free on request from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20542.

Talking Book Topics, ISSN 0039-9183. Vol. 50, No. 4, July-August 1984. Bimonthly annotated listing of books added to the Library of Congress national talking-book collection. Includes news about free library services for blind and physically handicapped readers and lists popular magazines recorded on cassettes and discs. Free on request from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

Talking Book Topics, ISSN 0039-9183. Vol. 50, No. 5, September-October 1984. Bimonthly annotated listing of books added to the Library of Congress national talking-book collection. Includes news about free library services for blind and physically handicapped readers and lists popular magazines recorded on cassettes and discs. Free on request from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

October 15, 1984

STAFF NEWS

Roberta Shaffer Kicks Off For the Combined Federal Campaign

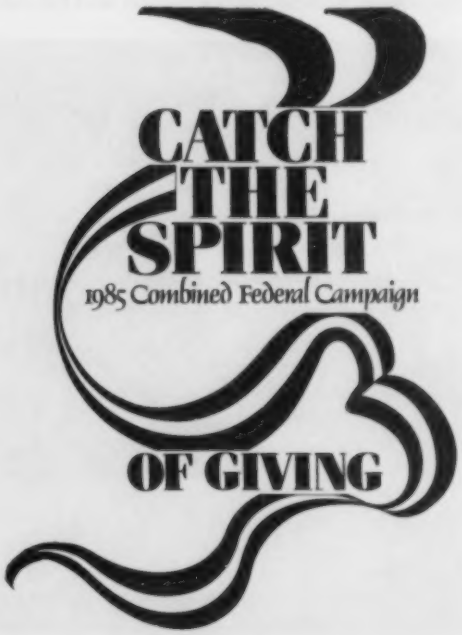
Another important campaign is about to kick off at the Library of Congress. Under the leadership of Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin, chair, and Roberta Shaffer, special assistant to the Law Librarian and vice chair, the Library's drive for the 1985 Combined Federal Campaign will officially begin on October 17 and will run until November 18. The Library's goal for this year is $156,029.

There are over 2,000 agencies that have been certified to receive Combined Federal Campaign (CFC) funds. These agencies address the broad spectrum of health, welfare, education, and cultural and community enrichment. One out of every four families in the greater Washington, D.C., area in some way benefits from the programs of this organization. Approximately four cents of each dollar contributed to CFC is needed to administer the campaign; all the remaining money goes to the agencies. Distribution of the undesignated donations is overseen by The United Way and is based on several factors, including the agency's general need for support, its other sources of funding, and its special projects.

This year for the very first time, contributors to the CFC may designate the agency to which their contribution will go, or may indicate on the pledge card any other group that qualifies as a human health and welfare organization under the Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C. 501(c)(3). This year, the campaign leadership is encouraging staff members to make their pledges to organizations of their choice. They may contribute in cash or check or by payroll deduction.

There are many good reasons for participating in the Combined Federal Campaign. Ms. Shaffer has always viewed her donation as a way of supporting organizations that directly benefit and affect both her and her family. Each day after work, she walks to the YWCA on G Street and swims there. She realizes that her membership fee does not come close to covering the Y's operating costs. So her CFC pledge to them is a small price to pay for the important role that the YWCA plays both in her life and in the quality of life in the community.

This year, Ms. Shaffer urges all staff members to make a pledge and consider the benefits gained from any number of organizations that appear on the CFC list or that qualify as chartitable institutions.



Second Fall Golf Tournament Proves Successful

On one of the nicest days of the year, an enthusiastic band of 99 golfers composed of Library of Congress staff members and guests began the 1984 Fall Welfare and Recreation Association golf tournament. Held at the Glenn Dale Golf Club in Prince Georges County on September 19, the tournament produced some excellent playing and spectacular shots. One of these shots, a hole-in-one by Jerry Parsell of the Office of the Architect of the Capitol, was aced after the official tournament. Another classic shot was by guest Milt Jordan, who belted a 300-plus drive on the 10th hole and walked off with the men's longest drive award.

Following the competition and a catered buffet lunch, Karen Wood of the Serial and Government Publications Division offered accolades, condolences, and thanks to the many participants and sponsors. She then introduced Deputy Librarian William J. Welsh, who presented trophies and a variety of other awards and door prizes. WRA president Reba Burruss presented the WRA trophies.

Completing the tough par-5 eight hole are (left to right) Karen Wood, retired employee John Neely, Kathy Gould, and Tony Kostreba.

John Ashley of the Copyright Office was the winner of The Librarian's Trophy, awarded for the men's low gross score, with a score of 81. John Moore of the Office of the Architect of the Capitol won the runner-up trophy with a score of 84.

Joe Love presents the Documents Expediting Award to William J. Welsh. The award is given at every tournament in recognition of dedication and assistance in promoting the tournament. Mr. Welsh has been at every tournament since its inception and has been a strong force in promoting its continued success.

Regene Ross of the Subject Cataloging Division, won The Deputy Librarian's Trophy for the women's low gross score with a score of 90. Kathy Gould of the Serial and Government Publications Division won the runner-up trophy with a score of 104 and three pars.

Competition for The Librarian's and The Deputy Librarian's trophies is restricted to current and retired Library staff members and those persons affiliated with and working at the Library in other capacities.

Winner of the WRA Trophy was guest Fred Darling; runner-up was guest Bob McNally. The Perseverance Award was won by Lisa Hicks of the Personnel Recruitment and Placement Office.

The first Championship Flight winner was guest John Crittendon with a score of 76; runner-up was guest Earl Smith with a score of 77. First Flight winner was guest Al Korzan with a score of 98. First Flight runner-up was guest Sylvester Maultsby with the same score. Shooting a score of 105 was Ginny Giroux of the Copyright Office, who won the Second Flight; Karen Wood of the Serial and Government Publications Division won the Second Flight runner-up spot with a score of 105.

Guest Milt Jordan and Julia Pettross of the Geography and Map Division won a dozen golf balls for winning the long drive competition for men and women. Winners in the closest-to-the-pin competition were guest John Crittendon and Regene Ross. Both won golf umbrellas.

Winner of the Library of Congress Retiree Award

was George Pughe with the low gross score of 88. Low net for a foursome went to the guest combo of Weddle, Johnson, Smith, and Hagan. The most improved player since the spring tournament was Rose Pettross, who improved her stroke by 25 swings; an award for the most regression since spring was won by Ronald West of the Subject Cataloging Division, who was presented a tennis racquet cover as a subtle prize. Other prize winners were guests Earl Smith, Francis Washington, Al Korzan, Marlene Patterson, Gwynn Brown, Henry Simon, and Rose Pettross; Ken Pittman and Mike Werlein, both of the Catalog Distribution Service; Jack Laffey of the Buildings Management Division; Deputy Librarian William J. Welsh; Charles Stanhope of Research Services; Lou Berube of Processing Services; John Kozar of the National Library Services for the Blind and Physically Handicapped; John Ashley of the Copyright Office; and Gene Roberts of the Exhibits Office.

An attractive trophy, donated by the Documents Expediting Section of the Exchange and Gift Division, was presented to Deputy Librarian William J. Welsh. A special recognition award was presented to John Sullivan of the Information Office.

Arrangements for the golf tournament were handled by Joe Love of the Personnel Security Office, Karen Wood and Kathy Gould of the Serial and Government Publications Division, Bill Hollis and staff members of the Office of the Architect of the Capitol, the WRA officers, and John Sullivan.

Cooking Club Announces Annual Bake Sale

Over the years, the annual WRA Cooking Club bake sale has become a Library tradition and is one of the Club's two major fundraisers. The proceeds from the sale are donated to food related charities and to the WRA Welfare Fund. During the last several years, the main recipients have been SOME (So Others May Eat) and various Meals on Wheels programs.

This year's bake sale is planned for Monday, November 5, from 9 a.m. to 12 noon in the vending area of the Madison Building Coffee Shop.

Marriage, Birth Announcements

Jenny Jones and **Vincent J. Somosky, Jr.**, were married on September 22 in the United Methodist Church in Forestville, Md. Mr. Somosky is a mail clerk/messenger in the Central Services Division and Mrs. Somosky is a secretary in private industry.

Nancy Thomas and **Moses Perry** were married on September 15 in Upper Marlboro, Md. Mrs. Perry is a staff relations assistant in the Staff Relations Office and Mr. Perry is an offset duplicating press operator in the Central Services Division.

Breaking for snacks by the first hole are (left to right) Barbara Sakamoto, Janet Chase, Dick Thaxter, Charles Stanhope, and Lisa Hicks.

Linda and Loren Geisler are the parents of a son, Patrick Gerard, born on August 20 at Sibley Memorial Hospital. Mrs. Geisler is a cataloger in the Serial Record Division. Mr. Geisler is employed by the First American Bank of Maryland.

Upcoming Events

Tuesday, October 16

The Health Services Office will present a **Health Forum** at 10 a.m. in the Mary Pickford Theater, LM 302. Dr. Carole B. Lewis of Physical Therapy Services of Washington, D.C., will speak on "Techniques for Stress Reduction."

Author and playwright Robertson Davies will read from his work at 8 p.m. in the Coolidge Auditorium. No tickets are required.

The **Special Interest Group on the Special Collections in the Library of Congress (SIGs)** will meet in the Processing Services large conference room, LM 642, for a program on "The Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Section—An Archive of American Radio." LCPA SIGs meetings are strictly held to one-half hour, from 12:10 to 12:40 p.m., so that staff members may attend them on their lunch periods. Meetings are informal, and eating lunch during them is encouraged.

Thursday and Friday, October 18–19

The Juilliard String Quartet will present works by Schubert, Quartet in G minor, D. 173 (Op. post.); Martino, Quartet (1983); and Beethoven, Quartet in F major, Op. 135, in the Coolidge Auditorium at 8 p.m. Tickets will be distributed on the Monday before the concerts by the Washington Performing Arts Society box office, 1330 G St., N.W. (Jordan-Kitt's), beginning at 8:30 a.m. Only two tickets, bearing a service charge of 25 cents each, are distributed to each person.

Tuesday, October 23

All interested staff members are invited to attend a program sponsored by the Professional Guild (AFSCME 2910) from 12:10 to 12:40 p.m. in the West Dining Room. "Consultative Management: What It Is and How It May Effect Your Job" will be the topic of the meeting.

Wednesday, October 24

The Library's Mary Pickford Theater will begin "Flight in Film," a series of aviation movies to be shown each Wednesday night until Christmas. Due to the increasing number of capacity performances, telephone reservations may now be made, beginning one week before any given show. Call ext. 75677 between 8:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday. Reserved seats must be claimed at least 10 minutes before the 7 p.m. showtime. All programs are free.

The LCPA SIGs **Special Interest Group on American Studies** will meet in the Processing Services large conference room, LM 642, from 12:10 to 12:40 p.m. Alan Virta of the Special Materials Cataloging Division will give a slide presentation on "Tobacco Land, Small Towns, and Streetcar Suburbs: Prince Georges County at the Turn of the Century." The photographs to be shown will be featured in Mr. Virta's forthcoming publication of a pictorial history of Prince Georges County.

Also, the **Special Interest Group for Managers** will meet in the Copyright Office conference room, LM 403, from 12:10 to 12:40 p.m. Gary Huggens of the MARC Editorial Division will lead a discussion on "Managing Your Boss."

Thursday, October 25

The American Folklife Center will present a bilingual demonstration of top playing and spinning by young people from the Washington Youth Center and El Centro de Arte in the East Dining Room, LM 629, between 12 and 1:30 p.m.

Friday, October 26

Violinist Daniel Heifetz and pianist Samuel Sanders will present a concert of Vitale's Chanconne and Beethoven's Sonata in A major, Op. 12, No. 2, at 8 p.m. in the Coolidge Auditorium. For ticket information, see October 18 concert.

Monday, October 29

Poets Russell Edson and James Laughlin will read from their works at 8 p.m. in the Coolidge Auditorium. No tickets are required.

The Library of Congress and the Presidential Parade, 1800–1984

by John Y. Cole
Executive Director, The Center for the Book

Even though it is first and foremost a legislative agency, the Library of Congress has a unique relationship to the American Presidency. The major reason is that since 1802 the President has appointed the

Thomas Jefferson bust in the Jefferson Building

Librarian of Congress; in fact Congress had no formal voice in selecting its own Librarian until 1897, when the Senate began confirming the President's choice. Presidents thus have a genuine opportunity to shape and influence the "Congressional" library. By exercising this prerogative, Presidents such as Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt, and Franklin D. Roosevelt have greatly strengthened the Library's national and cultural roles. A Presidential election year is an appropriate time to glimpse at the sometimes curious but always important relationship between the Library of Congress and the Nation's Chief Executive.

President John Adams (1797–1801), for whom the Library's Adams Building is named, approved the Library's founding legislation on April 24, 1800. Five thousand dollars was appropriated to purchase books "for the use of Congress" after it moved from Philadelphia to the new capital city of Washington. The first Library of Congress was a large, centrally located room in the Capitol. Today a plaque near Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker's office marks the approximate location.

Thomas Jefferson is so important to the Library that a principal building has been named for him—twice! The former Annex, now the Adams Building, was the Jefferson Building from 1976 until 1980, when, most appropriately, the Main Building was named for the third President. Bibliophile and book collector extraordinaire, President Thomas Jefferson (1801–1809) approved the 1802 act that provided for the appointment of the Librarian of Congress by the President and gave Congress the power to establish the Library's rules and regulations. The new law also entitled the President and Vice President (and thus the executive branch of government) to use Congress' library. Throughout his presidency, Jefferson personally recommended books for the Library. He also appointed the first two Librarians of Congress, John J. Beckley (1802–1807) and Patrick Magruder (1807–1815). Each received $2 a day for duties performed as Librarian, and also served as Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Jefferson's most important influence on the Library of Congress, however, came after he left the Presidency. In 1815, after the British had destroyed the U.S. Capitol, ex-President Jefferson sold his 6,487-volume library to the Government to "recommence" the Congressional library, forever expanding its scope and ambitions beyond those of a legislative library. Jeffer-

Photograph by Alan Fern

James Madison statue in the Madison Building

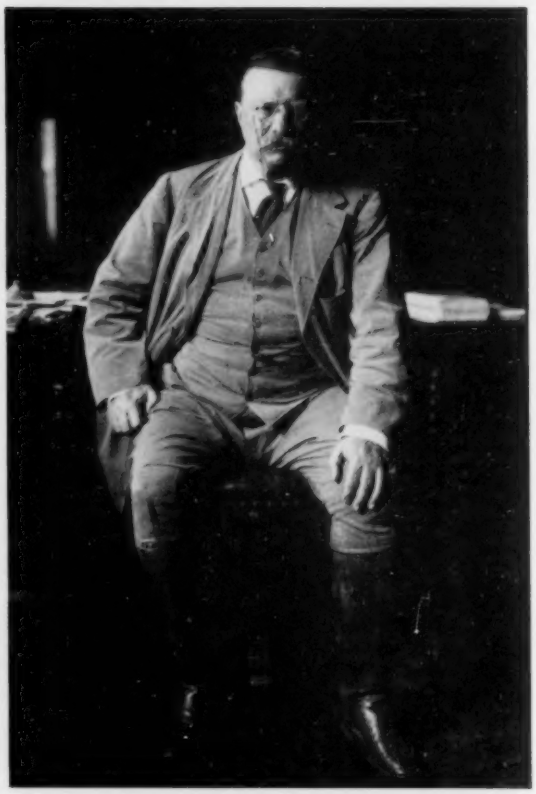
son's rationale, "there is . . . no subject to which a member of Congress may not have reason to refer" is the rationale for the national and international roles of today's Library of Congress.

The act of Congress authorizing the purchase of Jefferson's library was approved by Jefferson's friend, President James Madison (1809–1817), for whom the Library's largest and most recent building is named. In 1783, as a young member of the Continental Congress, Madison sponsored a proposal for a library for Congress and even drew up a list of over 300 desired books. A bibliophile and perhaps the most intellectual American President, Madison was a philosopher-statesman whose commitment to joining learning and liberty and thus advancing both is chiseled, appropriately enough, on the front of the Madison Building: "What spectacle can be more edifying or more seasonable, than that of Liberty & Learning, each leaning on the other for their mutual and surest support?"

To replace Librarian of Congress Patrick Magruder, who resigned in 1815, President Madison appointed the first full-time Librarian of Congress: George Watterston, a Washington novelist and journalist. Watterston was the Librarian who received Jefferson's library and adopted Jefferson's basic classification scheme as the Library's own. Watterston served from 1815–1829, spanning the administrations of Presidents James Monroe (1817–1825) and John Quincy Adams (1825–1829). But as an outspoken Whig, Watterston was in trouble in 1829 when Democrat Andrew Jackson was elected President. And indeed Jackson removed Watterston from office, replacing him with John Silva Meehan, a local printer, publisher, and Democrat. When Librarian Meehan took office, the Library of Congress, located in the west front of the Capitol and overlooking the Mall, had a staff of four and a collection of approximately 16,000 books.

John Silva Meehan served as Librarian of Congress for 32 long years, from 1829 to 1861. The Library of Congress barely held its own in mid-19th century America. It suffered a major fire and was handicapped by apathy from most Congressmen and certainly from Presidents Martin Van Buren, William Henry Harrison, John Tyler, James K. Polk, Zachary Taylor, Millard Fillmore, Franklin Pierce, and James Buchanan. It should be recorded, however, that on July 6, 1853, President Franklin Pierce visited the new Library room in the west front of the Capitol to admire its elegant restoration after the disastrous fire of Christmas Eve, 1851. Caused by a faulty chimney flue, the fire destroyed 35,000 of the Library's 55,000 volumes, including nearly two-thirds of Thomas Jefferson's Library.

In May 1861, President Abraham Lincoln continued the custom of using the job of Librarian of Congress to reward political supporters when he named John G. Stephenson, a physician from Terre Haute, as the new Librarian. While he was only marginally interested in the Library, Stephenson had the wisdom to hire an aggressive and knowledgeable assistant, Ainsworth Rand Spofford. After Stephenson resigned in 1864, Spofford successfully petitioned the President for the appointment, buttressed by endorsements from not less than 22 Senators and 87 Congressmen! During the Civil War, over 100 books were loaned by the Library of Congress to Lincoln's account, but apparently most of them were borrowed for members of the President's family or staff.



Theodore Roosevelt in his personal library.

Ainsworth Rand Spofford, a former Cincinnati bookseller and newspaperman, served as Librarian of Congress from 1864 to 1897, through Lincoln's last months and the administrations of Presidents Andrew Johnson, Ulysses S. Grant, Rutherford B. Hayes, James A. Garfield, Chester A. Arthur, Grover Cleveland, and Benjamin Harrison. Spofford, convinced that

the Library of Congress must become the national library, was the first Librarian to use the prestige of the Presidency for the Library's (and his) purposes. His personal friend from Ohio, Rutherford B. Hayes, was helpful, first as a Congressman and chairman of the Joint Library Committee, and then as President. On a June 1877 visit to Spofford's overcrowded Library in the Capitol, for example, the President agreed to an exchange of books and documents between the Library and the White House. In his first annual message six months later, Hayes urged Congress to approve funds for a new Library of Congress building, which was badly needed because of the flood of copyright deposits received since 1870. The eager Spofford also persuaded Presidents Arthur and Cleveland to make similar pleas in their first annual messages. In his remarkable 33 years as Librarian, Spofford provided the Library of Congress with national collections, a monumental national building, and, for the first time, a national reputation.

Eighteen ninety-seven was a momentous year in the Library's history. The legislative appropriations act approved in February reorganized and expanded the Library's functions and the size of its staff (from 42 to 108), strengthened the office of the Librarian, and gave the Senate the power to confirm the President's choice as Librarian. On June 30 President William McKinley nominated a prominent friend, journalist John Russell Young, to be the new Librarian; the Senate approved Young on the same day. On November 1, the new Library building (now the Jefferson Building) was officially opened for service to the public.

John Russell Young was an able administrator who supervised the reorganization and made many excellent appointments to the staff. Moreover, his close friendship with President McKinley benefited the Library. In his first annual message to Congress, for example, McKinley hoped that the legislators would develop the Library of Congress into "not only one of the most magnificent" but also one of the "richest and most useful libraries of the world." Young died in 1899 after only a year and a half in office, giving McKinley a second opportunity to appoint a Librarian of Congress.

McKinley took the opportunity seriously, largely because the American Library Association was so serious in lobbying for its candidate: ALA president-elect Herbert Putnam, librarian of the Boston Public Library. Putnam, who also had strong congressional support, soon became the first experienced librarian to serve as Librarian of Congress. Putnam spent a record 40 years on the job, from 1899 to 1939, through McKinley's last years, the administrations of Presidents Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, Woodrow Wilson, Warren G. Harding, Calvin Coolidge, Herbert Hoover, and through seven years of Franklin D. Roosevelt's Presidency.

In his amazing first decade as Librarian, Putnam pushed the Library of Congress into a national leadership role, inaugurating new services for libraries and dramatically expanding the research collections. And he persuaded President Theodore Roosevelt, in his first annual message, to allude to the Library of Congress as "the one national library of the United States," a library that "has a unique opportunity to render to the libraries of this country—to American scholarship—service of the highest importance." Roosevelt supported Putnam in practical ways too. In 1903, for example, he issued an executive order that transferred to the

President Calvin Coolidge and his wife, Grace Goodhue Coolidge, at the 1924 dedication of the Shrine in the Library's Great Hall. Librarian Herbert Putnam is on the left.

Library, from the Department of State, the records and papers of the Continental Congress and the personal papers of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, James Monroe, and Benjamin Franklin.

Relationships between Putnam and the other Presidents under whom he served were friendly, but distant. Coolidge visited the Library at least once, but the principal connection was help from LC Reading Room staff members who organized, weeded, and supervised the development of his White House library. President Herbert Hoover, an avid collector of books and documents, apparently took no special interest in the Library. In December 1934 President Franklin D. Roosevelt made a radical suggestion about the Library of Congress that should be noted. He proposed that the Library's dome be removed and its entire exterior be refaced to conceal its "gingerbread" decorations and bring this "out of tune" building into architectural harmony with the Capitol and the new Supreme Court Building.

Regarding the Librarianship, President Roosevelt felt a "man of letters" should be Librarian of Congress, and when Putnam finally retired in 1939, the President persuaded his friend, poet and writer Archibald MacLeish, to take the job. Professional librarians vigorously protested, but the Senate confirmed the President's choice by a vote of 63 to 8. While Librarian of Congress from 1939–1944, MacLeish continued to serve as one of Roosevelt's advisors. He also supervised a major administrative reorganization, expanded the Library's cultural role, and strengthened the "liaison between the Library of Congress and American scholarship that the Library so pointedly needs." Before MacLeish resigned in 1944, he and President Roosevelt tried to persuade historian Julian Boyd to take the post. Boyd declined and the President died before a satisfactory nominee could be found. The choice was left to the new President, Harry S. Truman.

Dwight D. Eisenhower visiting the Library on March 31, 1954. Acting Librarian Verner Clapp is on the right.

Harry Truman at the Library on Constitution Day, September 17, 1951. Librarian Luther H. Evans is on the right.

Like Franklin Roosevelt, Harry Truman was an avid reader and book collector. He had been a constant user of the Library of Congress when he was in the Congress, and was genuinely concerned with its welfare. Anxious for the institution to share its resources more widely, he nominated the candidate he felt could best do the job: Chief Assistant Librarian of Congress Luther H. Evans, a political scientist but also an experienced library administrator who was acceptable to leaders of the American Library Association. Evans modestly expanded the Library's national and international roles and was host to President Truman at the Library on at least two occasions. The Librarian wanted to expand the Library vigorously, however, and his ambitious plans and strong personality ran into

Gerald R. Ford observes while Carl Albert, Speaker of the House of Representatives, administers the oath of office to Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin, November 12, 1975.

opposition in Congress. In 1953 he resigned to become director general of UNESCO.

In 1954 President Dwight Eisenhower nominated L. Quincy Mumford, director of the Cleveland Public Library, and president-elect of the American Library Association, as the new Librarian. He was easily confirmed and became the eleventh Librarian of Congress, and the first to hold a professional library degree. A conservative administrator who was popular with the Congress, Mumford served as Librarian from 1954 to 1974, through the administrations of Presidents Eisenhower, John F. Kennedy, Lyndon B. Johnson, and Richard M. Nixon. Mumford guided the Library through 20 years of expansion in its legislative, national, and international activities. When he took office, the Library had a book collection of 10 million volumes, a staff of 1,600 and an annual appropriation of $9 million; when he resigned the Library held approximately 17 million books, 4,500 staff members, and had an annual appropriation of $95 million. President Eisenhower visited the Library twice during Mumford's administration; Presidents Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon were represented at various occasions by their wives.

In January 1961, a report in the *Washington Star* stated that newly elected President Kennedy was "shopping around" in order to replace Librarian Mumford with "a great humanist in the Archibald MacLeish manner." Whether true or not, the notion was seen by many as an imminent threat to the 20th century tradition of nonpartisanship in the administration of the Library of Congress. Both the Congress and the American Library Association severely criticized the administration and strongly defended Mumford. This united front quickly overcame any threat to the tradition of lifelong tenure for the Librarian of Congress.

The present Librarian, historian Daniel J. Boorstin, was nominated by President Gerald R. Ford in 1975,

Ronald Reagan dedicates the Madison Building, April 24, 1980

six months after L. Quincy Mumford's retirement. Boorstin's nomination was opposed by the American Library Association, but he was confirmed without debate by the U.S. Senate. His oath of office was administered in the Library's Great Hall by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Carl Albert, with President Ford as an observer. During his four-year term (1977–1981), President Jimmy Carter never visited the Library, but was represented at various occasions by his wife Rosalynn. Since taking office in 1981, President Reagan has officially visited the Library on two occasions: for the dedication of the Madison Building and the opening of the American Cowboy exhibition.

Library of Congress Resources for Studying U.S. Presidents

Foremost among the Library's many Presidential holdings are the 23 collections of Presidential papers, ranging in time from George Washington to Calvin Coolidge. The two million manuscripts and documents in these collections have been arranged, indexed, and microfilmed. Other notable Presidential collections include the personal libraries of Thomas Jefferson and Woodrow Wilson, Theodore Roosevelt's hunting or "big game" library, and the Alfred Whital Stern Collection of Lincolniana. Additional unique resources include original photographic images of Presidents since John Quincy Adams and motion pictures of Presidents in action since William McKinley. Descriptions of Presidential collections and items relating to individual Presidents can be found in *Special Collections in the Library of Congress: A Selective Guide* (1980), and other Library of Congress publications.

ISSN 0041-7904 *Key title:* Library of Congress information bulletin